



The Harvest

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Nov. 1979

STUDENT FOOD MARKET OPEN

After a successful first order being received, the Macdonald College Food Co-op Market at a meeting of thirty of the members last Wednesday night, elected an executive to take over from the interim President and Treasurer.

The Co-op ordered food worth \$1100, which was picked up by members October 16 and 17. Bill O'Neill, the interim president said the order went smoothly, but only because a few people put in a lot of work. He hopes that with greater organization the work will be spread more evenly. A basic work commitment of three hours per order was decided on. People ordering over thirty dollars* worth of food will have to work one hour for every extra ten dollars' ordered.

The Co-op is hoping for room in the CC basement after the Bar-Disco moves. Without a permanent space the Co-op cannot store food. This limits what can be ordered.

Another problem with the CC is caused by the similarity between the name of the Lunch Bar (Macdonald College Food Co-op) and that

of the Co-op Market. Arriving orders were misdirected.

The next order will be placed in the last week of November. It is hoped orders will be placed more regularly after Christmas, and that a greater variety of foods will be ordered.

the executive elected was: President, Phil Warman; Vice-president, Frances Kilbertis; Secretary, Alison Bentley; Treasurer, George Weaver; Purchaser, Bill O'Neill; Receiver, Christina MacNeil; Work Co-ordinator, Gordon Bentley.

Jon Waterhouse

Fall Activity Day Goes Unnoticed

Bad weather, insufficient publicity, student apathy and uncanceled classes proved too much for this year's Fall Activity Day. As a result few people attended the events during the afternoon.

The milking contest, organized by Linda Weightman and Judy Thompson, was cancelled since only four people (three from the Harvest) showed up to participate. The tractor radeo and ploughing match were slightly better attended, but neither contest attracted the interest they deserved.

Later in the day students were treated to a good beef stew, cakes, cookies and more stew for the bargain price of one dollar. Rick Hammond's infamous Meadow Muffin, (garnished with green coconut for a lovely fresh pasture pie look), failed to win any prizes this year. However, the novice cooks at 21 Maple baked a winning entry, and so did Donna Bider for the second year in a row.

The day reached its fun-filled climax with a trip to the Old Munich in Montreal. Although several carousers were interviewed later by the Harvest, none could remember what they did or where they had been.

Bill Keogh



UN CHOIX HISTORIQUE

Pierre-Alain Blais

NDLR. Cet article a été coupé dans notre dernière édition. En voici la fin.

La campagne référendaire vient tout juste de débiter officiellement, que déjà hélas, elle semble emprunter les allures d'une campagne électorale. Ce débat historique doit avoir pour issue l'acceptation ou le refus de l'option souverainiste proposée par le gouvernement québécois. Les véritables enjeux de la décision à prendre devraient être mis en relief et sa viabilité économique examinée. Autosuffisance et indépendance politique nécessitent la réappropriation de notre économie. Cela implique: gérer nos ressources naturelles, posséder nos moyens de production et de transformation de même que maîtriser notre financement.

Autrement, ce pays en projet risque de ne servir encore que de réservoir à matières premières et à main-d'oeuvre au service d'intérêts et de capitaux étrangers.

Il est trop facile d'évoquer comme excuse l'ignorance chronique des Québécois-français en matière d'économie ou encore leur traditionnel manque d' "entrepreneur-ship" privé.

Il est tellement rassurant de penser qu'avec le temps, les choses... économiques s'arrangeront, un peu comme si l'indépendance allait être enfin la panacée universelle à tous nos maux, économiques et autres. Un peu aussi comme si l'indépendance furtivement allait venir changer nos habitudes, et nous donner ce sentiment d'appartenance et de solidarité qui pathologiquement nous manquerait jusqu'à présent. Enfin, est-il raisonnable de croire que la solution résidera en une nationalisation massive des avoirs étrangers? Quel en serait le coût social réel? Verrions-nous l'avènement d'un super-état entrepreneur? Est-il raisonnable aussi de croire que le taux de productivité des travailleurs au Québec, qui est déjà l'un des moins bons du monde industrialisé, augmentera par enchantement? Est-il pensable que la qualité et l'étendue de l'expertise nécessaire pour construire un pays indépendant apparaîtront dès que le "besoin" s'en fera pressant

Il est bien triste de constater et cela malgré toutes les apparences de forte polarisation entre les tenants du OUI et ceux du NON, que très peu encore ne s'expriment publiquement quant à leur appartenance à un projet collectif de société future. Le choix semble donc bien superficiel, voire émotif. Aussi, il est inquiétant de réaliser que dans ce cas-ci, bien peu de gens auront mis au-dessus de leurs intérêts purement individuels ce qu'ils croient être leur juste vision du devenir possible de la société québécoise.

Finalement, il faut bien prendre le soin de se demander quel sera le rôle à jouer imputable à cet être favorisé du système, l'étudiant universitaire? Et si Savoir doit signifier Pouvoir, quelle part du projet futur de société est-il prêt à assumer? Aussi, de par la qualité exceptionnelle de son éducation, l'universitaire québécois sera certes appelé à assumer le rôle ingrat d'Entrepreneurship si nécessaire à ce pays en devenir.

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FLUORIDATION: DANGER TO HEALTH?

Fluoridation of drinking water was hotly debated at the last Eco-lifestyles seminar, held on October 30th in the Centennial Centre Lounge. Fluoridation, a process by which fluoride is added to drinking water before it is piped to consumers, has been widely adopted as a method of preventing tooth decay, especially among children. However guest speaker Gilles Parent, a naturopath and Research Director of Montreal's Common Front Against Fluoridation stressed that increasing evidence indicates that fluoridation has a number of serious harmful effects. He cited results from laboratory studies that demonstrate a correlation between fluoridation and genetic mutations, increased cancer death rates, gastric disturbances, skeletal problems and allergies.

M. Parent told his audience that, by law, all Quebec municipalities must fluoridate their water. Due to a firm stance taken by Mayor Jean Drapeau, the City of Montreal proper has not complied. All West Island communities except Ile Perrot fluoridate their water.

According to M. Parent, there are a host of flaws in this type of mass fluoridation program. First, the whole population is exposed for a lifetime to fluoridation, while to be an effective part of dental programs fluoride is required only during a person's early years, when his/her teeth are forming (in the gums). Second, fluoride intake cannot be controlled; it varies with the amount of water consumed, types of food eaten, and the degree to which foods have been processed and prepared with fluoridated water. Third, a certain proportion of the population has a particular fluoride sensitivity - usually unrecognized - that may appear as headaches, backaches, or digestive problems, to mention only a few of the less serious effects. And finally, too little is known of the long term effects of fluoridation especially in combination with other new substances to which we are being constantly exposed.

Two dentists present in the audience challenged M. Parent's claims about the harmful effects of

fluoridation. One quoted studies which contradicted the findings mentioned by the speaker and which endorsed the use of fluoride in the prevention of tooth decay. In the debate that followed, M. Parent countered by naming further studies which supported his point, although the substance of these was not detailed and a number of questions were left unanswered. Nevertheless most people came away from the evening's discussion with an increased interest in the controversy and a better understanding of the factors involved.

For more information on the fluoridation debate contact:
The Common Front Against Fluoridation
1505 Decelles, Suite 2
St. Laurent, Quebec
tel: 747-2259.

For those who have already made up their minds, petitions to stop fluoridation in Quebec have been posted in both the Macdonald-Stewart and the Barton Buildings.

Peggy Nickels.

CAMPUS SHORTS

As you know, the relocation of the Bar Disco from the basement of the C.C. to the old bookstore area will leave us additional space in the basement for student facilities. Previously the students were asked for ideas for possible uses, and plans were formulated for such things as a universal gym or exercise area, showers and some multi-purpose areas.

It was recently learned, however, that the athletic facilities in Stewart Hall will be renovated for the use of Mac students in the near future. This will include showers, pool, weight room, saunas, instruction rooms and athletic offices.

This of course means a reevaluation of what students need or want in the basement of the Centennial Centre. The C.C. Committee would like to hear your ideas. Just drop your suggestions in the box at the C.C. desk, or contact any of the C.C. Committee members if you have any questions. Remember, this is your building. Thanks.

Rick Hammond
C.C. Committee

Editorial

Although Macdonald College has traditionnally been known for feverish school spirit, it seems that spirits that can be drank are more popular this year. Council has been lethargic all year. Members often show up to the meetings unprepared, since they have not read the minutes of the previous meeting. Consequently, agendas which should take one hour take two. Little real work is often accomplished except lengthly haggling over points of order and minor expenditures.

A.U.S. has also been disorganised and inactive this year. At the present time, there are several vacancies in the A.U.S. executive. Interested students should contact Pierre Dagenais.

Finally Fall Activity Day could easily have been called Apathy Day, for all the support it received from students. Unfortunately the days events were also badly advertised. I suggest that in future every effort be made to have classes cancelled so that students can attend these events.

Regarding the "biting dogs" on campus: I'm wondering why P. Knox is not worried about a far more serious threat to our safety. A foul, gray, disease carrying, defecating enemy is amongst us. The Clean Hair Against Pigeons Society urges that P. Knox save us from this insidious threat.

William Keogh

LETTERS

I wish to congratulate the Harvest staff for publishing a Harvest which is really worth reading. The quality is high, both from point of view of technical readability, and matureness of thought. The issues presented are relevant to everyone, not just members of the Mac-Jac community, which I feel makes the Harvest of 1979-80 a much more stimulating form of reading than were its predecessors, 1977-78 and 1978-79.

However, a particular comment in the article on nuclear energy requires discussion. I quote: "This reality comes partly from the fact that the dream was conceived by physicists, engineers and economists."

The dream of delving into our subatomic origins is perhaps that of the physicist. The discovery of the immense internal energy possessed by atoms was made by physicists, which is part of the point: the energy was there to begin with, physicists did not create this potential. It was human curiosity that led to its discovery. Curiosity is a quality possessed

to some degree by every human and some philosophers consider curiosity to be our *raison d'être*.

The discovery of atomic energy was therefore the result of human nature in the universal sense, not merely the result of the dreams of a handful of physicists.

Similarly, the design and construction of the bomb and of nuclear power plants was not merely the work of engineers motivated perhaps by the economists. The fact that these people did what they did and thought their thoughts is a reflection of the human condition, and not of certain individuals' "dreams", as you call them. Since we all contribute in one way or another to the human condition, we are all responsible for each other's acts.

Trying to blame a small group for our "impending doom" is a hypocrisy and results from an egocentric frame of reference. If all the people who are against nuclear power would try to educate those they come into contact with and tried to spread the concept of energy conservation in the broad sense (i.e. insulating, doing with fewer luxury items, etc.) the need for nuclear power might vanish. In other words we must change human nature such that the human condition may improve. If this can be done, the nuclear threats will vanish. Peter Alvo.

Your recent issue (No. 2) gives two improper spellings for Macdonald College.

i.e. MacDonald (page 1)

McDonald (page 4 Editorial)

As we are often concerned to see this type of misspelling of the College name in outside publications, we would certainly expect to be more accurate ourselves.

Prof. E. Donnanfer (sic)
Animal Science

Sorry about that. Your prize for picking up our ethymological pitfalls is a Mac kangaroo top with the name of the college misspelled on it. (See Bill Ellyett in Athletics).

The Editor

BC FARMS: UNDERPAID UNITE

In the fruit and vegetable fields of the lower Fraser Valley, farm workers are organizing. They are not covered by important parts of B.C.'s Labour Code including the Minimum Wage Act, the Hours of Work Act, the Annual and General Holidays Act, and the Payment of Wages Act. They do not have the legal right to form a union. Their wages, working environment, and conditions of employment are as bad as those that provoked farm labour to organize in the USA.

In B.C. most farmworkers are hired by contractors who contract

with growers to provide workers during the crop season. After the contractor takes his cut, average payment for a days work is \$15. This comes to little more than \$1. an hour when travel time is considered.

Contractors pick their employees up in Vancouver at dawn, transporting as many as 30 people in vans designed for 12. With up to four hours of travel time added to a long working day, workers may not

- continued on p.6

Daniel Rodier. Scholarship student. Dedicated to becoming a marine biologist. Will he make it?

No, he won't.

Danny's a brilliant student. There's no end to what he wants to learn. Yet Danny's no hermit. He really enjoys a good time.

That's the problem. It's not that he sets out to drink too much, but once Danny starts he often forgets he has a limit, and then it's too late.

Danny would be wise to see a doctor, except he says it's just a phase he's going through. His work hasn't suffered yet. But if Danny doesn't change, it soon will.

And, no, Danny won't make it.

Yes, he will.

Danny's a brilliant student. There's no end to what he wants to learn. Yet Danny's no hermit. He really enjoys a good time.

One of the things Danny's learned at university is how to keep those good times good. When he drinks, whether it's beer, wine or spirits, he knows his limit and he respects it.

Another year or so, and Danny will be working in a field that's fascinated him all his life. He wouldn't risk spoiling the opportunity for anything.

Yes, Danny is going to make it.



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LIBRARY LIGHTS-OUT

The Students Council recently decided to ask the library to consider using volunteer workers in order to extend library hours. After consultation with McGill, Ms. J. Finlayson, the librarian, refused the request.

The hours the library can remain open are decided mainly by the budget the library receives from the McGill library administration. This budget already includes a figure for salaries broken down into desk, shelving and inter-library loan categories.

Finlayson says it's possible to juggle money around a bit within these categories, and normally possible to get extra money if it runs out, but that it is best not to work on this assumption.

Mike Loeffler, the student representative on the library committee, said he got on the committee only to see library hours extended. He feels some of the faculty members on the committee are unable to look at lib-

rary services from any other than their own perspective, he says Ms. Finlayson has a sympathetic attitude toward services for students who use the library most.

The reason for rejecting the student council proposal, was that it was necessary to train people for the job, and that it is impossible to leave untrained people in charge of the building.

Meanwhile, the library hours have been extended to eleven o'clock on weeknights and weekend hours, starting this weekend, will be Saturday 10-5 and Sunday 2-10. The Friday hours will stay the same as Finlayson feels most students would not use the library Friday night.

Finlayson says she feels the Students Council thinks the library is more impoverished than it really is, and that they can still be quite flexible on hours. Jon Waterhouse

continued from p.5.

get back home until 9.00 pm. Farmworkers living on farms for the summer fare little better. Housing is rudimentary. Electricity and running water are often lacking.

Contractors require no business licence, nor are they bonded. They regularly withhold wages to ensure that workers stay on until the end of the season. Too often, back wages are never paid out.

The majority of the workers are women but whole families, young and old, may go to work together. Some 7000 East Indian and 3000 Chinese Canadians form the core of the picking crews in the Fraser Valley. Authorities and growers are quick to exploit any ignorance of their rights and to threaten to use immigration laws against any who do not enjoy full citizenship.

With the ultimate aim of establishing a union, the farmworkers have formed a Farmworker Organizing Committee (FWOC). This step has been endorsed by Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers, the Canadian Labour Congress and other labour

groups. The farmworkers have already held demonstrations and work stoppages to force payment of back wages and are pressuring Bill Bennet's Social Credit Government to pass basic legislation for the protection of farm labour.

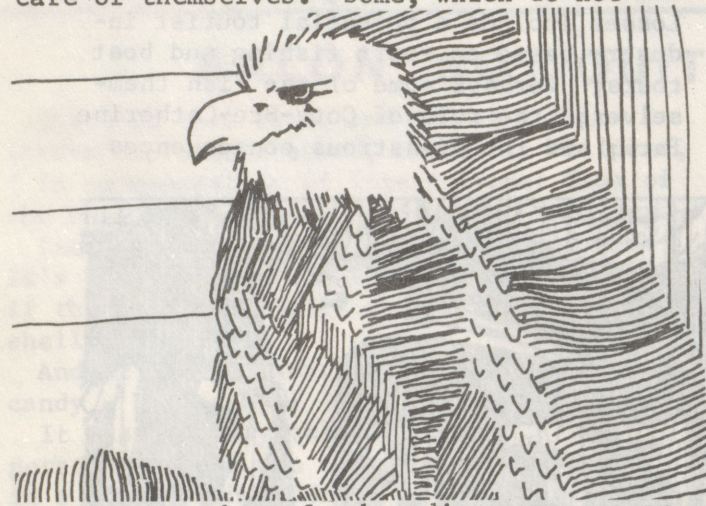
People are naturally interested in the cost of food and the economics of producing it. We are also, naturally enough disturbed by confrontations between farmers, who are sometimes economic underdogs themselves, and their hired help. In some cases, higher prices to the farmer as well as higher wages for farmworkers are justified. The whole question of the role and impact of a "cheap food policy" enters here. As a first principle, however, no society can excuse the systematic and glaring way in which one group is being undercompensated for their contribution. With 14¢ a pound the going rate for harvesting raspberries, a picker's family will never afford the frozen raspberries that sell for more than \$1.40 a pound in supermarkets today.

Michael Gertler.

RAPTOR RAPTURES

The Macdonald College Raptor Research Centre came into being about seven years ago, and is now going strong, thanks to Prof. David Bird. Yet many Mac students have never visited the Centre; many may not know it exists, what its functions are, or just what a 'raptor' is.

Raptors are birds of prey; birds which either hunt other animals for food or eat carrion. They include the eagles, hawks, falcons, owls and vultures. One function of the Centre is to act as a half-way house for injured raptors, providing the necessary treatment, and then releasing them once they can again take care of themselves. Some, which do not



recover, are kept for breeding purposes or for use in the current public education program, which consists of group tours of the centre. This program is utilized by various clubs, public school children, scouts, and others interested in learning about birds of prey and the many things now threatening their existence.

Right now the Raptor Centre is primarily focusing its energies on breeding a now rare variety of the peregrine falcon which has suffered widespread decimation due to D.D.T. . It is one of four such breeding centres in North America. In the past, the centre has released pairs of peregrines annually from the top of the Veteran's Hospital, in the hope that they will return to nest. The Veteran's Hospital is the highest building in Ste. Anne's and the only thing resembling the rocky cliffs that peregrines usually nest on.

Because of widespread notions that hawks and eagles steal chickens, lambs, and even babies from cradles, these birds are in constant danger of being shot down or trapped by ignorant farmers. What the

farmer doesn't know is that he is hurting himself by eliminating these birds which can help him, for instance, by eating rats. It is very rare that a raptor will develop a taste for farmyard fowl.

If anyone is interested in visiting the Raptor Centre, amble on down on Sunday at eleven or two for a tour and see the birds. It is located next to the Parasitology Building just before the overpass. The Centre greatly appreciates any interest.

Joy Garnett



This beautiful compost pile won first prize in the costume contest on Halloween. Only a few dared to dress up for classes, but the ghouls were out in force for the U-1 and U-2 party that night. The number of beers consumed was quite enough to break the ice, and everyone had a good time except for having to mop up the water at the end.

The project they propose, named "Projet Archipel de Montreal", is quite

RAPID

DEVELOPMENT

by Alison Hackney

Who would have imagined that Montreal has choice wildlife spot right on its doorstep? One fine Saturday in October, some friends and I visited it for ourselves. Our guide was LaSalle City councillor Bob Cordner, who has known the area since childhood. From shore, one can hardly realize the grandeur and wildness of the Lachine Rapids. Our boat bucked its way through almost four-foot waves as we toured Ile aux Herons and the Seven sisters Islands. Ile aux Herons is the site of a heron colony; we could see their bulky nests in the trees. Hundreds of ducks, cormorants, and gulls flew over and around us. The Lachine Rapids constitute a prime fishing spot, thanks to stocking of Brown and Rainbow Trout by the Service Québécois de

vast: part includes excavations and a dyke at Ile Ste-Helene; a central at Terre des Hommes; a dyke and canal which would apparently go right through what is now Cote-Ste-Catherine Park; digging and or damming as far west as Ile Perrot and as far north as Riviere des prairies.

Benefits which the project may provide (besides the actual power) are control of flooding and ice jams; improvement of recreational boating facilities; perhaps a transit system across the dam from the south shore, and the creation of a great many jobs. Losses include a potential tourist industry based on sport fishing and boat tours; Perhaps some of the fish themselves; the ruin of Cote-Ste-Catherine Park; and the disastrous consequences



la faune. These and several native fishes spawn in the swift, well-oxygenated waters.

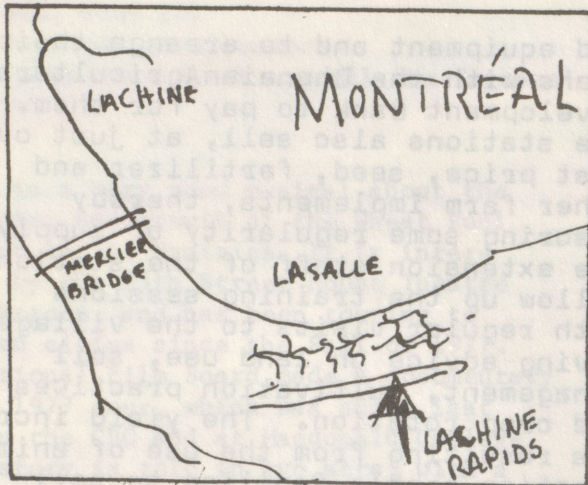
Unfortunately it seems that wherever fast-flowing water occurs, someone thinks of hydroelectric power. The Quebec government has mandated an interministerial committee to study the possibility.

The project they propose, named "projet Archipel de Montreal", is quite

for laSalle and other lakeshore communities of having a huge dyke built right along their waterfront.

No studies of the project's impact on the environment have been undertaken so far. Now is the moment to demand that these studies be made, before the government goes ahead and invests our tax dollars. We need to know what the effects on the aquatic system, and the fish and game it sup-

THREATENS WILD LIFE



ports, will be, before deciding whether to develop the Lachine Rapids, and if so, how to minimize the damage caused.

On Wednesday, November 28th, in the Centennial Centre Lounge at Macdonald College Campus, Bob Cordner will present a slide show about the Rapids. Why not come and see for yourself how beautiful they are? The evening is sponsored by the Macdonald College Chapter of the Wildlife Society.

Very few large cities have such a beautiful, wild area so close. Wouldn't protecting it be worthwhile?

SALON NOT QUITE ROYAL Elaine Vininsky.

There is lots to do and see at a fair-lard-sculptured dragons, chocolate children, (in commemoration of International Year of the Child), and fish sculptures.

It's a wonder how the fish are preserved. It's irresistible not to touch them and see if the glaze is really cherry glaze or shellac.

And of course there's free cookies and candy - handfuls of it!

It must be very interesting for a city person to see a man standing unprotected in a booth with hundreds of bees. They did not even settle on him.

Apparently he sprayed the interior of the booth with a smoke that gave the bees the illusion that they were gorged with honey. Lethargic, they therefore did not sting him.

There were really beautiful holstein cows in the large animal exhibit. Many of the animals could have been cleaner, however. I saw several filthy calves, and dirty walkways.

Congratulations to Elwood Quinn (senior technician at the colleg greenhouses). He won three trophies in the swine competition, best male Hampshire, and best male and female Yorkshire.

There were few buyers present to purchase the better pigs, and those that were, bid very low. It will take a few more shows to attract the better buyers, as does the Toronto Royal.

The layout of the exhibits was good. All the commercial ones were lumped together, so one could bypass them if desired.

I got caught. As I ambled past the jewellery booths, a woman called to me in a very commanding voice, "Madame, donne-

moi tes lunettes". She then proceeded to dip them in a miracle solution which allows smudge marks to be easily removed with a cloth. How impressive! It only costs five dollars the jar.

I really think they should change the name to the 'Salon de l'Agriculture et de l'Alimentation du Quebec.' There was very little writing on many of the posters- ample space for an english translation, which few booths had. The show did not therefore seem very international.

It is interesting manning an exhibit. Many different people come by just to talk, and you learn just as much, if not more information than you give out.

Some typical examples of questions asked were: What is the difference between hard and soft wheat? Can millet be grown in Quebec or Ontario? Is there any research being done on organic farming at the College? Where can I get information on edible wildflowers? IS there any apple research being carried on at the College? How about an updated agro-guide?

There were some folks who quickly bypassed our information booth calling, "Pas interesse, c'est en anglais." Those that we could grab we handed the french publications of Mac's programs, and patiently explained that there is more than fifty percent francophone enrollment at the College. Il faut se parler!

It's really not fair to compare the exhibition to the Royal which has been around for many years. After all, it was only two years ago that the Salon was being held in Place Bonaventure. It will take many more shows for the Salon to command the respect that the Royal does. We can afford to be a little patient.

AGRICULTURE IN GHANA

The term international agricultural development encompasses a wide range of development themes and project possibilities. It is a term frequently seen or heard but infrequently explained or described with specific cases.

My personal exposure to agricultural development took place in Northern Ghana. One of the many on-going development schemes in Ghana involves approximately fifteen agricultural "stations" spread across the north. These agricultural stations are the support centres for extension activity in areas surrounding them. They are staffed by Ghanaians and ex-patriate volunteers, many of them Canadian, who are trying to raise the levels of agricultural production in the village.

A number of programmes have been initiated, some at the request of local farmers, in order to raise local food production levels. The stations are trying to introduce self-perpetuating bullocks for increasing food production

A number of programmes have been initiated, some at the request of local farmers, in order to raise local food production levels. The stations are trying to introduce self-perpetuating bullock training programs. They are self-perpetuating in that the emphasis is on training a farmer to use bullocks for increasing food production in order that he might pass on these skills to another member of the community. This parallels the present situation where a father passes on to his son the skills of the traditional agricultural implements, the hoe and cutlass. By using two bullocks as power for plowing and cultivating the land, a farmer may increase his acreage under maize, millet or guinea corn, the local food staples, by 3-5 times and, with the aid of fertilizers, increase yields by 5-10 times. Station staff give the training programmes, help the farmers to obtain the animals

and equipment and to arrange their loans with the Ghanaian Agricultural Development Bank to pay for them. The stations also sell, at just over cost price, seed, fertilizer and other farm implements, thereby ensuring some regularity of supply. The extension staff of the stations follow up the training sessions with regular visits to the villages giving advice on land use, soil management, cultivation practices and crop rotation. The yield increases resulting from the use of animal traction enable families to sell some of their produce on local markets and still have sufficient amounts for their own consumption.

The stations also play a role in encouraging dry season gardening, the dry season lasting from mid-October until mid-May. The gardens are located around available water supplies with very small traditional system irrigation. They supply the local market demand for vegetables such as tomato, onion, lettuce and okra. The available water supplies often come from small dams and wells that the stations have helped villagers build. The self-help philosophy is exhibited here as it is the villagers who decide whether or not a small dam or well is necessary for the improvement of village conditions.

This kind of agricultural and rural development is done on a small scale. The animal traction programme involves perhaps 100 farmers a year across the northern part of the country. The stations' staff are hoping that their roles will be superfluous in ten years. This kind of agricultural development has little that is revolutionary in thinking or in practice. Instead it speeds up a progression of developments that may have occurred without it. This long term approach to gradual improvement of the situation is, to me, successful agricultural development.

Rod MacRae.

FILMS & PLAYS

"Come one, come all
to the harvest moon concert
of the play that dares to tell the farmers'
own story."

This is a very good musical about the conception and growth of the Wheat Pool Movement in the Prairies. It is interpreted by the 25th Street House Theatre of Saskatoon, and has been touring to Canadian cities since the Fall of 1977. The National Film Board made a documentary of the 1977 tour, which was shown last year on the CBC and at Macdonald College.

The story is told in two acts, with a cast of seven characters who each play several roles. There are few props on the stage other than a table and several chairs. The play therefore relies heavily on mime to communicate most of its ideas.

The first act tells the story of the three million immigrants- English, Irish, Latvian, Ukranian, German etc., who emigrated to the West from 1896 to 1914. We see their determination in spite of there naivete about farming, and the harsh Prairie winds and long winters.

In one beautiful, simplistic scene, a couple tells the story of several years' harvests, using only a woolen blanket and a slanted table. As they fold the blanket slowly, the audience is led to imagine a plow making furrows in the fields, and when

the rains do not come, they squeeze and squeeze the blanket until you see a parched wind-blown soil.

In the second act, the spirit of co-operation slowly develops amongst the many farmers, who are united in their sense of frustration against the low, inconsistent prices they are offered by the private grain elevators.

They develop their own Wheat Pool which offers yearly dividends to the farmers. It gets so big that eventually six million acres in Saskatchewan alone are signed up.

In one funny scene a family is seated at the table and the mother says, "Pass the Co-op peas. Pass the Co-op butter. Pass the Co-op bread."

Eventually though, some of the modern day farmers become alienated by the massive, multi-million dollar Co-ops, and are lured away by private companies. The name of one is not mentioned, but it is insinuated to be "Cargill."

(It should be noted that at the present time, eighty percent of the grain trade at country level is dominated by co-operative grain companies- namely the three Pools, and United Grain Growers. The remainder is divided among the private trade. Report on Farming, March, 1979.)

The play ends a little abruptly on this note, but it is really a very beautifully expressed story.

Elaine Vininsky

The heavily advertised film "The Last of the Wild" was shown at Sir George last Friday to a full house of eight hundred people. The evening began with the necessary speeches from the head of the Montreal Zoological Society who introduced both the film and David Love, the newly established education coordinator of the World Wildlife Fund. Mr. Love dramatized the plight of wildlife throughout the world and stressed the need for a coordinated government action to save endangered species. Our own Raptor Center is an example of the type of effort needed in re-establishing wildlife wherever it is threatened.

Although it took seven years to make, parts of the film were quite poor in quality. Many sequences were out of focus and the editing throughout the film was erratic, which sometimes made the film hard to follow. At times the film jerked from bird

to branches to a monkey swinging in a different tree.

However many sequences were truly sensitive and these made the film worth watching. The mating dance of the white cranes, filmed in Japan, was a personal favorite. These graceful birds jump and kick in the air, while arching their bodies in sublime tension. The beautiful Birds of Paradise from New Guinea and the acrobatic Orangatang from Borneo were also well filmed.

The huge walrus rolling their way up a beach in Alaska as well as the comically dignified penguins of the Antarctic were amusing.

Proceeds of the film went toward the Raptor Research Center. Joanne Marchand, Heidi Juul, Joyce Snyder and Greg Weil gave a brief demonstration of Raptors from the College after the film.

William Keogh

L'OR VERT AU POUVOIR

(Référence: Sc. et Vie mars 79)

Nicolas Mesly

A l'heure où l'automobile, la vache sacrée du capitalisme cherche son approvisionnement en marge de l'OPEP, un nouvel enjeu se dessine sur la scène internationale.

En effet, à la suite des achats massifs de céréales par l'Union Soviétique en 1973-74, l'ancien vice-président américain H. Humphrey déclarait: "Les ressources alimentaires sont une nouvelle forme de puissance, un nouvel atout dans la diplomatie."

Cette nouvelle forme de puissance sont les céréales "Food power" selon l'expression américaine, qui regroupent le blé, le maïs, l'avoine, l'orge, le sorgho et le riz. Pour septembre 79, les experts prévoyaient une récolte de 1410 millions de tonnes à l'échelle mondiale dont quelques 732 millions de céréales dites "fourragères" destinées au bétail. (Le fait de manger de plus en plus de viande augmente la consommation de céréales des pays industrialisés puisqu'il faut en moyenne donner 7 kg de céréales aux animaux d'élevage pour produire 1 kg de viande.)

On peut distinguer 2 grands producteurs de céréales dans le monde, soit l'Amérique du Nord et la CEE (Europe des neuf). Il n'en reste pas moins que les États-Unis détiennent 40 à 50 % du commerce international, et 80% des échanges mondiaux sont contrôlés par 5 multinationales dont 3 à dominance américaine: Cargill, Continental Grain et Dreyfus.

Comment les prix céréaliers sont-ils fixés à la CEE?

En abordant superficiellement le système des prix de la CEE, on peut distinguer un prix de seuil qui est une garantie pour le consommateur et un prix d'intervention qui est une garantie pour le producteur. Du côté de l'exportation et de l'importation la réglementation européenne consiste en un jeu astucieux de restitution et de prélèvement en fonction des cours mondiaux.

Exemple: Prix mondial: \$170.00
Prix européen: \$248.00

Si un céréalier exporte, il recevra \$78/tonne pour son blé tendre vendu hors frontière. (C'est le fonds européen d'orientation de la garantie

agricole qui paie).

Par contre, si un céréalier importe: Prix mondial: \$170.00
Prix européen: \$280.00

Le céréalier sera taxé de \$110/tonne.

Ce système permet d'être à l'abri des fluctuations des prix mondiaux (advenant une très forte hausse) tel que cela s'était présenté en 1973-74. Même si un fort pourcentage de céréales circulent entre les membres de la communauté, les bonnes années de récoltes européennes doivent être écoulées et ce sur le marché mondial.

C'est là que les américains accusent la CEE de parasite parce qu'elle accède au marché international afin d'éviter les surplus. Ce faisant, il y a une chute des prix sur le marché mondial obligeant les USA à soutenir les prix de leurs producteurs à mesure que les prix mondiaux s'affaiblissent, alors que la CEE se fait jouer par son système de restitution.

C'est dans un tel contexte que l'administration Carter a "gelé" 20% des surfaces semées en blé, cela afin de limiter la production et de remonter les prix.

Parallèlement à cela, des millions d'êtres humains souffrent de malnutrition (Sahel, Asie).

Paul Dymak, expert à l'OCDE, s'exprime ainsi: "On ne voit pas d'ailleurs très bien comment le monde peut s'en sortir. Les contraintes des pays riches et des pays pauvres sont diamétralement opposées. Bien sûr, il y a beaucoup de céréales, même trop. Mais, pour équilibrer leur balance commerciale et soutenir les revenus de leurs producteurs, les pays riches doivent les vendre et les pays pauvres n'ont pas d'argent pour les acheter."

Quant aux stocks formés pour l'aide alimentaire, ils étaient de 2.7 millions de tonnes en 1974-75 pour passer à 10 millions de tonnes en 1978-79. Qui doit payer pour l'entreposage, transport, etc...?

Une véritable partie de monopoly, mais entre privilégiés, on vend, on achète et on stabilise les prix du marché. Selon Sophie Seroussi, "en cette fin du XXe siècle, les céréales pour vivre sont devenues les céréales pour vendre, avec droit de vie et de mort sur plus de la moitié du globe."

THE NEW OVAL

This last spring, at the athletics awards banquet, Dean Lloyd signed the Charter of the Knights of the Oval, and was invested as a Grand Knight Eternus himself.

The idea of an Oval is not a new one to Mac, but the construction and move have caused a lapse of a year or two in the continuation of the tradition, and some Ul's don't even know the story.

Let's look at how it all started: in the earlier days of Macdonald College, there were Aggies and Dips in Brittain Hall and Teachers, etc, in Stewart. This precipitated quite a bit of traffic from Brittain to Stewart and Main. The most direct routes were right across the Oval. This of course started paths which messed up a lot of grass. People got fed up, and started keeping trespassers off. Thus, a tradition was born. The story was that anyone not a Mac grad, who trod upon the Oval would never graduate, and would be dealt with severely by the defenders. The more common punishments were: pelting with eggs, stripping, ice water baths, or dumping in the manure pile. Of course, these were duties that fell to any Mac student worth his salt, but a large proportion of calls of "Get off the Oval!" were from Dips. From their vantage points in Brittain the Dips and Aggies upheld the tradition with pride and for years it was law.

The Oval also played an important part in the graduation ceremony each year. In those days, the campus centered on Main, with Brittain and Stewart framing the Oval. Now, we are located in the Mac-Stewart complex and in the near future Laird will be completely ours as "the" Mac residence. As you can see, the move to new facilities has simply shifted the center of the campus.

Here lies the parallel which dictated the logical position of the new Oval. This is the area between Laird Hall and the Mac-Stewart with the six trees at the top and shrubs around the back. As you walk from the CC to the M.-S., it is on your left as you pass the corner of Laird. So is the path that has already formed from that corner to the rear door of the M.-S. behind the greenhouses.

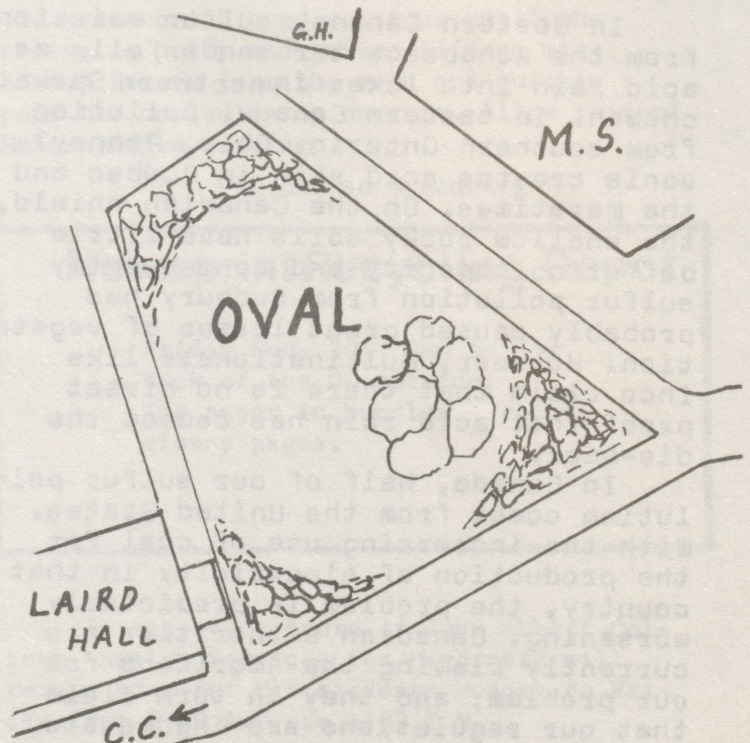
A fence from the greenhouse to the M.-S. would divert the traffic, but paths across the corners would be just as bad. This was the idea of the proposal. The outer shape would not change. Shrubs would be planted at each corner along with the existing one in the near to both "suggest" the shape of an Oval, and stop traffic across the corners (assuming anyone dared to tread on it). This proposal has been presented and approved in principle by both Council and the Physical Facilities Committee.

All Macdonald College students are urged to respect this tradition because our school spirit and traditions set us apart from other universities.

After this issue comes out, the entire Macdonald community is called on to respect and defend the sanctity of this ground. There is no reason why anyone should be on there and it is your duty (from Dips to Food science) to enforce this with whatever means you have at hand, but probably just a good loud "Get off the Oval!"

P.S.: Watch the next Harvest for news of the Knights of the Oval.

Rick Hammond



What have they done to the rain, Ma?

Acid rain is a major environmental problem in Norway and Sweden, and in Canada authorities have become concerned that we are heading in the same direction. This was the message of last weeks Fifth Estate review of the Acid Rain problem in Europe and Canada.

The acid rain in Norway and Sweden is caused by sulfur emissions from factories (mostly in Germany and England). This sulfur combines with water in the atmosphere to produce a dilute solution of sulfuric acid. Hence the name acid rain. The result of this abnormal precipitation is that five thousand lakes are now dead in Sweden alone. As a health hazard spin-off the drinking water that comes from these lakes can dissolve pipes, releasing lead, aluminium and mercury into the drinking water.

These compounds are so toxic to human health that Swedish authorities have been prompted to lime lakes in an attempt to correct their pH. Unfortunately it costs approximately ten thousand dollars to return one lake to normal. The long term effect of lake liming is unknown.

In Canada the situation is becoming dangerously similar to the Scandinavian example. As in Sweden and in Norway, our clear lakes are the first to be ruined by acid rain, since they have almost no buffering capacity.

In Western Canada, sulfur emissions from the Athabasca tar sands falls as acid rain into lakes in northern Saskatchewan. In eastern Canada, pollution from southern Ontario, Ohio, Pennsylvania creates acid rain in Québec and the Maritimes. On the Canadian shield, the shallow rocky soils have little buffering capacity and consequently sulfur pollution from Sudbury has probably caused great losses of vegetation. However, Multinationals like Inco claim that there is no direct proof that acid rain has caused the die-back.

In Canada, half of our sulfur pollution comes from the United States. With the increasing use of coal for the production of electricity in that country, the problem is predictably worsening. Canadian authorities are currently blaming the Americans for our problem, and they in turn claim that our regulations are inadequate.

Acid rain is now viewed as the most serious environmental problem facing this country. Typically, ho-

wever, no industry is willing to renovate its installations to reduce sulfur emissions. Furthermore little pressure is being put on industries to reduce sulfur pollution, and while the Americans and Canadians continue a stupid political game of blaming each other, the deadly rain continues to fall on our lakes and forests.

Georges O'Shaughnessy

Research a gas at UBC

Research is a gas these days at the University of British Columbia.

Beans are a good, inexpensive source of protein, says university food scientist Brent Skura, and they grow well in most regions of Canada.

So, in an effort to overcome the less-than-popular side effect of beans, Prof. Skura has enlisted a dozen volunteers to eat their way through several large bags of small white beans over the next few months. The beans will form about one-third of the volunteers' diet and will be baked or made into muffins, salads and soups.

The goal of the project is to develop beans that produce less gas or to find ways of removing the gas-producing element from the food. Prof. Skura has received both the beans and a \$36,000 grant from Agriculture Canada for the project.

Volunteers, anyone?

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BACK TO BASICS

The land of early mythology, white stone houses set against the background of the Aegean sea, ouzo, small islands set in sparkling waters, is what makes Greece unique. That, and those special Greek dishes...

Dolmades (Stuffed grapevine leaves)

1 medium eggplant
1/3 cup olive oil
1 medium onion, chopped
2 tbs. lemon juice
1½ tsp. oregano
1 tsp. dill
1 clove garlic, crushed
1 tsp salt (more to taste)
fresh-ground black pepper
4 cups cooked long-grain rice
1 jar grapevine leaves
1 lb. peeled tomatoes
¼ teaspoon basil

Peel the eggplant and chop it finely. Heat the olive oil in a large skillet and add to it the onion and eggplant, the lemon juice, oregano, and garlic. Stir until the oil is evenly distributed over the eggplant. Season with salt and pepper, and add about one and a half cups of hot water. Allow this mixture to simmer for an hour or so until the eggplant is tender and nearly all the water has evaporated. When the mixture is thick and very soft, turn off the heat and stir in the rice. Correct seasoning to taste.

Rinse the grapevine leaves off carefully. Place a spoonful of the filling in the centre of each one and wrap the beef around it, folding in at the sides.

Chop up the tomatoes into a thick sauce, seasoning with a little basil, some salt and pepper. Arrange the dolmades in an oiled baking dish and pour the tomato sauce over them. Cover and bake for about half an hour in a 350 oven. Serves six.

Greek Salad

1 crisp head lettuce
olive oil
lemon juice or vinegar
salt and pepper
1 lb. feta cheese
oregano
1 medium cucumber
2½ cups whole cherry tomatoes
½ lb. greek olives
1 small green pepper

Into a salad bowl, tear up the lettuce into small pieces, seasoning them with a little olive oil, lemon juice or vinegar, and some salt or pepper. Break the feta cheese into small pieces and sprinkle some olive oil and oregano on it. Add the sliced cucumber, tomatoes, chopped green pepper and olives to the lettuce. On top of this add the pieces of cheese. Do not mix the salad; serve it as it is.

Baklava

1 lb. filo pastry
1½ lbs. melted butter
1½ cups chopped walnuts
2½ tbs. sugar

Syrup:

1½ cups honey
juice and finely chopped rind of 1 lemon
1 can unsweetened frozen orange juice

Butter a large baking dish. Fit one sheet of pastry into the dish, overlapping and folding where necessary; brush with melted butter; add more filo sheets, brushing each with butter, until half of the pastry has been used. Mix together the nuts and sugar and spread evenly over the pastry. Cover with the remaining filo sheets brushing each with butter. Cut into pieces with a sharp knife. Simmer the syrup ingredients together until thick enough to coat a spoon. Cool and refrigerate. Bake pastry in 350 oven for thirty minutes. Then raise the heat to 450 and continue until the pastry is puffy and golden (fifteen minutes.) Remove from the oven and quickly pour the cooled syrup over it. Allow to cool. Makes twelve servings.

by Louise Greenberg

Newsprint Recycling Depot

Friday Nov. 30; 9am to 8pm
Back of the CC outside.
Tie paper in bundles, remove glossy pages.

In case of closure of John Abbott College, Health Services for Macdonald will remain open for Mac students Monday to Friday from 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

HARVEST ATHLETICS

MAC MUTTERINGS - - - INTRAMURALS - STAFF defeated POST GRADS 8-7 to win the interclass SOFTBALL championship. Standouts for staff were STEVE SAVAGE and JIM CURRIE. The POST GRADS did get revenge, however, by beating STAFF 36-34 in the FLAG FOOTBALL two game total point final. After staff won the first game 21-14 the Post Grads got their act together and won the second game 22-13. Outstanding players for the P.G.s were GORD BENTLEY, GREG WEIL and CRAIG GOLDBLATT. A bright note for staff was that STU WILLOX won the scoring championship with 64 points in 4 games. The SOCCER championship was won by the ANIMAL SCIENCE team. Animal Science defeated the GRADS 3-1 in the championship game. TONY MELLO scored all 3 goals for the winners while NORM CHABOT replied for the losers. The GRADS had defeated the DIPS 3-0 to gain a shot at the championship. MELLO was the scoring champion with 8 goals in 6 games. The VOLLEYBALL league is in full swing with 10 teams participating. The VECTORS led by DON MARSHALL lead the league with a winning percentage of .833. Close behind are SHARON HALL'S DIP IIs and MELANGE led by DANIEL LONGTIN with winning percentages of .750. In MEN'S BROOMBALL action the COOKIES are the class of the league with 3 wins in as many starts. Their dominance is obvious as the top 4 scorers in the league are all Cookies. GUY CREPEAU leads with 9 pts., PIERRE LAFFONT has 7, NORM MCHUGH 6 and SIMON LECLAIRE 4. In BASKETBALL, the BOUT DE L'ISLE team is undefeated in 4 starts. The BEST SWISHES are in second place followed by the SWAMPIES and BUCKETS. ANDY GUSTAINIS leads all scorers with a 19.8 point average per game. The DIPS R. YOUNGE is in second with a 19.3 average. ANN HEBERT and M. SALLENAVE each scored 2 pts., their first points of the season, but it still wasn't enough as AGR.ENG.III lost to the BEST SWISHES. Agr.Eng.III are still looking for their first victory. In HOCKEY the STAFF hold down first place with 18 points or 5 wins, 1 loss and 1 tie. DIPS are in second with 17 points or 5 wins and 2 losses. U2 follows with 16 points or 4 wins, 2 losses and 1 tie. PIERRE DEBONVILLE leads all scorers with 14 points and JIM STRAUGHTON'S 1.14 goals against average leads the league. U3 and U1 are still looking for their first win. INTERCOLLEGIATES ... The WOMEN'S RUGBY team split a pair of games in Oswego, N.Y. on the weekend of Nov. 3rd and 4th. They are now planning a trip to BOSTON later in the month. The SOCCER team lost to UNIVERSITY OF QUEBEC AT CHICOUTIMI in the consolation final in a tournament at Three Rivers. Congratulations to all those who competed.

FILL NEXT TIME.....

Bill Ellyet